

THE EVENING STAR.

WASHINGTON: August 24, 1888.

CRIMSON S. NOYES, Editor.

The Evening Star has a regular, permanent daily circulation more than triple that of any other daily paper published in Washington, and much greater than that of all the other daily papers here added together.

* Advertisers will serve their own purpose best, and at the same time greatly accommodate The Star, if they will send in before noon to-morrow their announcements for their latest edition of Saturday's paper, the forms at which we prefer to receive them much earlier than on either five days of the week.

The Star Out of Town.

Persons leaving the city for any length of time can have The Star mailed regularly to any address and for any period they may desire.

All orders for the paper by mail must be accompanied by the money—at the rate of fifteen cents a copy, or fifty cents per month, unless sent to foreign countries, when the price, including postage, is 80 cents per month.

The action of the administration is prompt to the rejection of the fisheries treaty is prompt and decided. The bill giving the American construction to the treaty of 1878, was introduced itself as satisfied with the present relations of the United States and Canada, and attributing the grievances of our fishermen solely to the harsh, unneighborly and unjustifiable conduct of Canada, has pointedly intimated to the President that retaliation and not negotiation is what is needed. The administration, however, has, and to defend himself against the suspicion of subordination to English influences which his opponents have developed from his failure to use his retaliatory powers against Canada and his resort to negotiations and an alleged surrender of American rights, he has bluffed upon record as sympathetically appreciative of the wrongs of the Americans. He has, however, the best of reasons to be harsh and oppositional Canadian, and as a retaliationalist whose only desire is for greater and more effective powers to retaliate than have been given him. He has only intimates that he will keep in mind the right to shut out Canadian vessels and Canadian goods from the United States, and has done so, but has not asked the power to suspend the navigation laws and regulations by which freight is carried in bond to or from Canada over American territory, and suggests that unjust Canadian discrimination against Americans in the use of the Welland and other canals should also be vigorously met. It is yet too early to note the full effects of the message. But the indications are that the administration, in the interest of its own stroke, placing the administration on the popular side of the fisheries question, and riling the party somewhat from the suggestion of pro-English tendencies; and that the republicans will pronounce it a palpable and tricky change of front, with a blue to cover the exposure of a surreptitious treaty by which the President, in his desire to please, which he does not need, to conciliate and to excuse his failure to use the ample powers of retaliation long ago given to him by Congress, it may be expected that the misbehaving Canadians will shake in their shoes to find all Americans joining the party of retaliation, discrediting partisans considerations and the colored, given to acts by opposing politicians, there seems to be no reason why the message should not be well received by the American people. The words of the President, in conjunction with the previous words and acts of Congress, cannot fail to give our fishermen the benefit of whatever improvement in Canadian behavior may result from the knowledge that our country is in earnest in its demand for redress of treatment of its citizens. All general measures of retaliation suggested seem to be entirely proper in themselves, and it is not of special consequence whether they are necessary to the settlement of the fisheries controversy, unless the request for them, if not granted at once, is used to delay the application of the other powers of retaliation previously given.

Mr. Blaine's savings bank argument, in his speech at Boston yesterday, could have been strong if it had been applied to forces for the protection of working men for people who figure among the depositors in the banks of this country and Great Britain. In all the larger cities of America, and presumptively in the smaller towns and villages as well, a very large fraction of the depositors in savings banks are persons and estates far removed from whom is known as the "working class." And the deposit of order money in contrast to be deposited in a safe bank, pending the decision of a suit, and widows and orphans who never did a day's work of any sort in their lives resort to these institutions as a means of getting their heritage invested safely without being obliged to transact the business of placing it here and there them selves. The same is true in Massachusetts, and several other states, the savings bank is at one time so far from the purpose for which they were originally designed that they had to be suddenly brought back by the legislature with a sharp turn, and not only have a limit placed on the amount which might stand to the credit of a single depositor in any circumstances, but a prohibition of the withdrawal of funds in excess of a sum even smaller. It is hard to believe, therefore, that the ratio of working people's savings to the savings of the community at large is so widely diverse in the two countries as Mr. Blaine assumed it to be. But, admitting even this, he should, in seeking for the causes of the disparity, have touched upon one high and important cause of our people, namely, the use the workingmen on opposite sides of the ocean make of their wages. Intemperance is a vice with a strong enough grip on our people, unhappy; but the share of his earnings which the average British workman spends in the tap-room would make the average Massachusetts workman open his eyes in amazement. The basis of a nation often has as much to do with its statistics of prosperity as its economic policy.

The official inquiry into the collision in the Bay of San Francisco already shows plainly what occurred. The City of Chester put her to port, and the Oceanus put her to starboard. This caused the two vessels, instead of turning in opposite directions and passing each other, to turn in the same direction; and, in view of their nearness, it became simply a question of hairs-breadths whether the two vessels, or of course the stern of the one, or whether the slower-moving ship should strike the faster-moving sail in the starboard at about a right angle. The question now to be settled is whether the Oceanus had any right to put her helm to starboard instead of to port, in view of the quarter from which the Chester was sighted.

The yellow fever has not been stamped out at Jacksonville yet, but it has at least been kept within bounds in a manner which would have been believed impossible a few years ago. The citizens are bravely standing to their work, in spite of the fact that the fever is gaining on them in point of the number of cases. This, however, is not an effect of the severity of the measures resorted to. At the present stage of medical knowledge concerning yellow fever, there is no way of determining whether the increase is due to the lack of proper preventatives or is merely the culmination of conditions existing before those preventives were applied, and which could not have been successfully resisted in any event.

One of Judge Thurman's latest campaign devices is kissing the young ladies who come with delegations to do him honor. He said that he bore a grudge against the ladies of the South for his years, but applications for appointment to be his private secretary and factotum are pouring in upon him by the hundred, from able-bodied young men of unbounded democratic enthusiasm, who fear that he may overwork himself unless he employs an assistant.

O V E R G O A T S .

AUGUST MAY NOT SEEM TO BE THE MONTH IN WHICH TO ADVERTISE OVERCOATS, BUT ANY ONE WHO WAS OUT EARLY ON THE MORNING OF THE 23D NEEDED ONE.

NO GENTLEMAN IS SAFE IN GOING OUT OF THE CITY FOR A SINGLE NIGHT IN THIS CHANGEABLE SEASON WITHOUT ONE.

OUR LINE OF FALL COATS IS IN GOOD SHAPE. PRICES FROM \$10 TO \$35.

RESULT OF CARELESSNESS, A PORTION OF OUR BUILDING WAS FLOODED AND MANY GOODS DAMAGED. THESE WE PROPOSE TO SELL AT PRICES THAT WILL MOVE THEM RAPIDLY.

DAMAGED BY WATER.

WE SHALL SELL THEM FOR THE BALANCE OF THIS WEEK AT

75 CENTS

FANCY GOODS

RESULT OF CARELESSNESS, A PORTION OF OUR BUILDING WAS FLOODED AND MANY GOODS DAMAGED. THESE WE PROPOSE TO SELL AT PRICES THAT WILL MOVE THEM RAPIDLY.

DAMAGED BY WATER.

WE SHALL SELL THEM FOR THE BALANCE OF THIS WEEK AT

75 CENTS

THE PALAIS ROYAL.

CALL EARLY AND SECURE BARGAINS AT X. G. DAVIS,

710 MARKET SPACE, COR. 6TH ST. PHILADELPHIA.

SPECIALTY IN BOOKBINDING—HARDBOUND AND SOFTCOVER BOOKS—BOOKS OF ALL KINDS—BOOKS OF ALL SUBJECTS—BOOKS OF ALL TYPES.

THE LUXURIOUS MINDSET—BOOKS OF ALL KINDS—BOOKS OF ALL SUBJECTS—BOOKS OF ALL TYPES.

E. B. BARNUM & CO., 631 PENNSYLVANIA AVE.

THINGS THAT MAY HAPPEN.

FRIDAY.

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